



AxWin6

## User Manual

Version 2.01

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## 1 What is AxWin6

AxWin6 is a flexible and complete software for Access Control and Time Attendance checking.

The nodes communicate with each other by using the LONWORKS® technology or RS485. AxWin6 can also manage terminals connected to LONWORKS® subnetworks or RS485 subnetworks linked to a main LAN network through standard routers.

AxWin6 gives the possibility to manage firms, badges, readers and users' archives in a complete way. Each schedule of the users' archive contains user's private data, firm and department to which they belong, associated badge containing the starting and expiration date, and user's picture.

Thanks to the concepts of Groups and of Profiles the operations of activation of badges in the various readers are highly automated.

The operators have access only to those AxWin6 functions expected for their category, which can be identified through the login and password requested by the program at its opening.

The program concerns a complete range of functions including registration, visualization and printing of users, firms, badges, readers, transits, attendances and antipassbacks, added to those of utility and diagnostics.

AxWin6 has been thought to solve a wide range of problems concerning the access control and time attendance. Customizations and implementations of specific functions and of further reports of printing are possible, if requested.

The program needs a hardware key to protect against illegal copies.

AxWin6 is available also in the 'client' version, through which it is possible to see the archives residing on a server from different stations connected in LAN network, acquiring the relative licenses for multiple installations.

## 2 Glossary

<b>Antipassback:</b>	proceedings used to create forced/obliged paths. In other words it is possible to prevent a user from transiting two consecutive times through a gate, producing a mechanism similar to the double access doors in the banks. The antipassback proceedings can be of <i>local type</i> in a gate controlled by a terminal (managed by the terminal itself), or of <i>global type</i> among different terminals (managed by AxWin6).
<b>Badge:</b>	support containing some data, thanks to which it is possible to make the identification of its owner. There are several types of badges. The magnetic badge is a plastic card with a magnetic band on which a code has been memorized. The code is acquired by passing the badge through the reader. The proximity badges contain a microchip and a serial. Bringing the chips near to the reader, they come to be fed by a magnetic field, produced by the reader, and they transmit to it a univocal code. The badges with bar code have their identifying code printed in the bar code format. The code comes to be read, by passing it through the head. The chip card badges have metal pads on one side of the card. The proper electric contacts, on which the data exchanged with the microchip contained in the badge pass, are established by inserting the badge into the reader
<b>Time Band:</b>	interval of time, from .. to .., valid in one or more days of the week.
<b>User's code:</b>	identifying number of the user which is contained in the badge.
<b>Access Control:</b>	whole of proceedings and devices planned to enable or prevent the transit of people in determined areas.
<b>Time bands:</b>	series of intervals of time in a week (bands) during which the transit of different kinds of users is allowed.
<b>Reader:</b>	device used for reading the badges. Its kind depends on the type of badge (magnetic, proximity, with bar code, or chip card).
<b>Profile:</b>	it represents a subset of readers which identifies a path allowed to a specific kind of user.
<b>Operator:</b>	the person who works on AxWin.
<b>PIN:</b>	Personal Identification Number.
<b>Prefix:</b>	the code memorized on the badges, usually, has a fixed part, which indicates the <i>system code</i> , and a changeable one, called <i>user code</i> , which identifies the user. The fixed part is called prefix, even if it isn't always placed before the user code.
<b>Revision:</b>	it deals with the method planned for the managing of the duplication of lost badges. Usually if a user loses his badge, his code number can be no more used, so he is given a new user code. By using the revision it is possible to keep a character which indicates the number of duplication of the badge. For example, if the badge n° 201 revision 1 is activated, the badge 201 revision 0 will transit no more, but the owner of it will keep his usual user code.

- Terminal:** electronic device provided with local autonomy, clock and memory; For LONWORKS® network, it manages the readers installed on the gates through proper nodes. The Apice terminal projected for this use, can manage until 8 gates for a whole of 16 readers.
- Group:** it represents a subset of users of the system who have in common the same characteristics of transit (time band, antipassback, etc.).
- User:** the owner of a badge.
- Gate:** passage which establish a communication between two zones, for example the door of an office which opens onto a corridor.
- FDM:** Field Database Manager

### 3 Preliminary operations

#### 3.1 Basic requirements for the PC

The basic requirements needed for the PC are the following:

- Operating system: Windows XP SP3 or superior.
- Processor: Pentium IV, 1.4 GHz
- 1 GB RAM (recommended 2 GB)
- Drive DVD
- Free space on HD: 20 GB for the AxWin Database
- USB
- Colour monitor 1280x1024 resolution
- 1 LAN port
- 2 USB port

Since an interruption of the program caused by an abrupt loss of power supply to the PC could cause the damaging of some files in the archives, we advice to feed the PC through a power backup unit.

#### 3.1 AxWin6 installation procedure

The AxWin6 includes:

- AxCom: communication engine
- AxWin Client Workstation
- Microsoft SQL Server Database

To install the program:

- 1 Put the DVDROM in the proper reader
- 2 If the autorun is enabled by DVDROM wait for the automatic start of the installation, otherwise select the unity linked to the DVDROM reader and launch the file **InstallAxwin**, after a few seconds the proceedings of installation will be started.
- 3 In the windows “Installation Console” it is possible to select the type for installation:
  - SQL Server and AxWin6 database installation
  - AxWin6 database installation or updating (only if a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 engine exists)
  - AxWin6 installation (installation of AxCom engine and AxWin6 client workstation)
  - AxWin 6 client (installation of only client workstation)
  - Installation of additional modules
  - Winleggo and Lspy

### *3.2 The hardware key*

AxWin is distributed with a protection against the piracy and it is made by a hardware key which is to be connected on the USB port of the PC.

The driver of the USB key is in the DVD. At the first time you connect the USB key be sure that the DVD is already inserted.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** when AxCom gets started it needs to find the key correctly plugged in, otherwise it will work in demo modality. In such configuration the system doesn't communicate with terminals.

## 4 Getting started

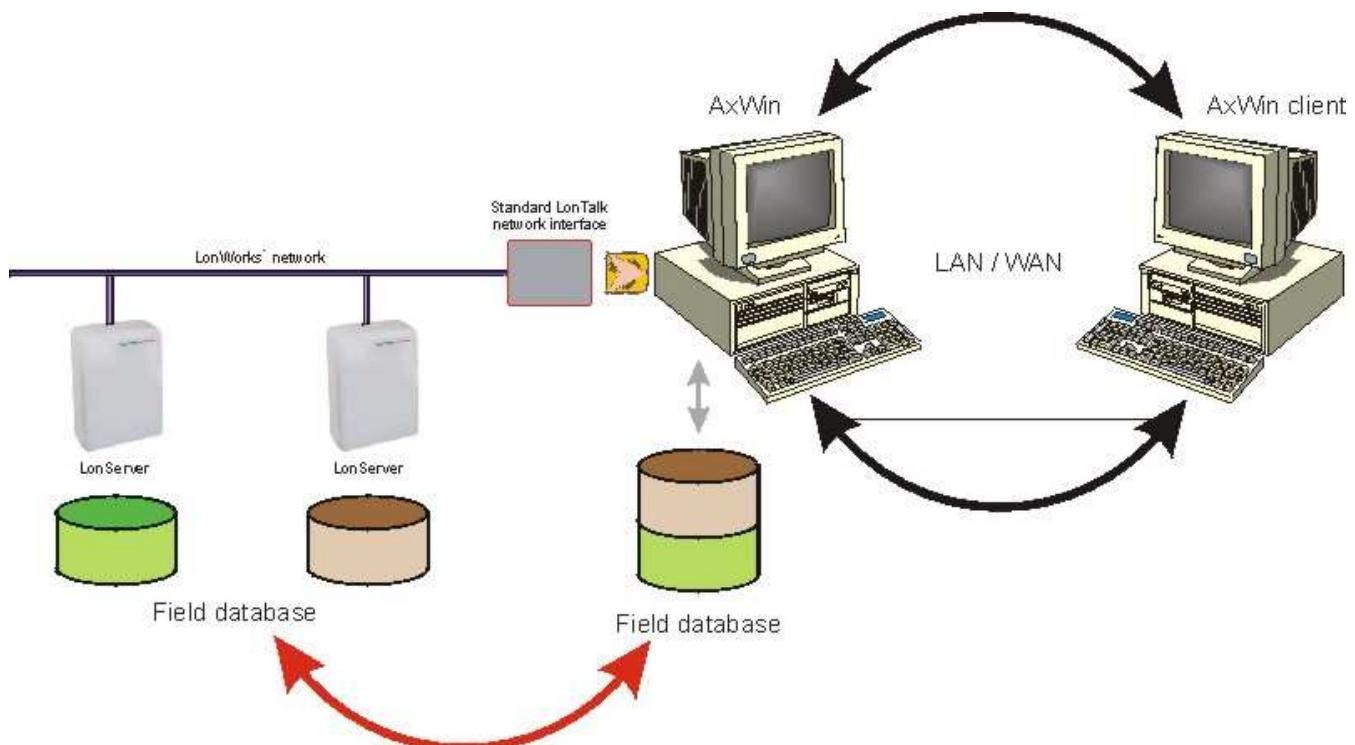
### 4.1 Preliminary information

The software AxCom handles low-level communication.

Apice Field database management units (as LonServer for LONWORKS® network or 485-terminals) store all information concerning enabled users, movements across the system's readers (entrances and exits) and access integrity (regular transit or anomalous transit notification) in the memory on board.

The AxCom software allows to interact with these distributed FDM nodes in an absolutely transparent way and to keep data in the local database (LDB, stored on the disk of the central PC where Microsoft SQL Server is installed) and in the distributed database (Field Database – FDB, stored in the FDM units' memories) aligned with each other.

The following picture shows the concept just described, highlighting the location of the two kinds of database.



Even if these databases would be initially identical, during the normal operation they will become misaligned due to events of this type:

1. new users are enabled or other system settings are changed on the central PC, like for example Time Band variations, Access Level modifications, or whatever.

2. new transits or anomalous transit information are acquired by the Gate Controllers and delivered to the FDM units.

In effect, when the central PC does not communicate with the control network for a long period of time, these two databases are effectively strongly misaligned with each other.

AxWin6 is composed of a set of archives powered with a serial and LONWORKS® communication engine. Every management function works on these archives and generates a command queue to be sent to the terminals spread all over the plant.

AxCom manages:

- Terminal settings: it includes all information concerning terminals and readers installed.

AxWin6 manages the following archives:

- Groups: it includes data concerning the different types of users.
- Profiles: it includes data concerning the different level of access.
- Time bands: it is the time band archive, with the relevant time intervals.
- Users: it includes all the users' data, the company, the assigned access level, the optional PIN code and credit, the badge code and the starting and expiration dates.

When a new user is inserted into AxWin6 and a badge is associated, or the user's data are changed, AxWin6 prepares a queue of commands to be delivered to the involved terminals on the net and, if the network interface is enabled, these commands are effectively transmitted to the nodes.

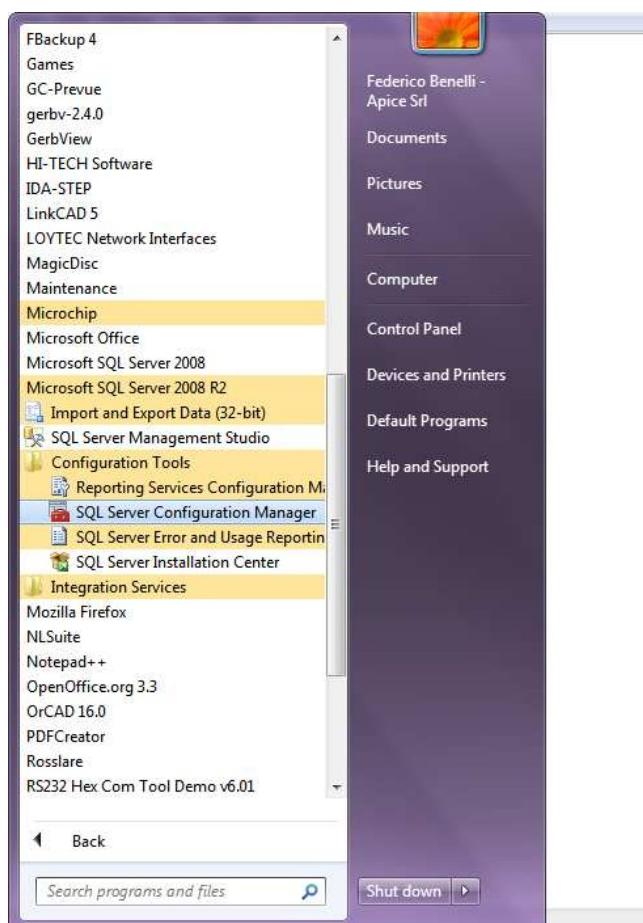
After a successful transmission, the commands are removed from the queue. If one or more terminals are out of line (not powered or not responding), the commands will be retained in the queue and delivered as soon as the terminal gets up again.

## 4.2 Connection to Database

After the installation of Microsoft SQL Server and AxWin6 Database, the first time, it is mandatory to connect each active workstation to the database.

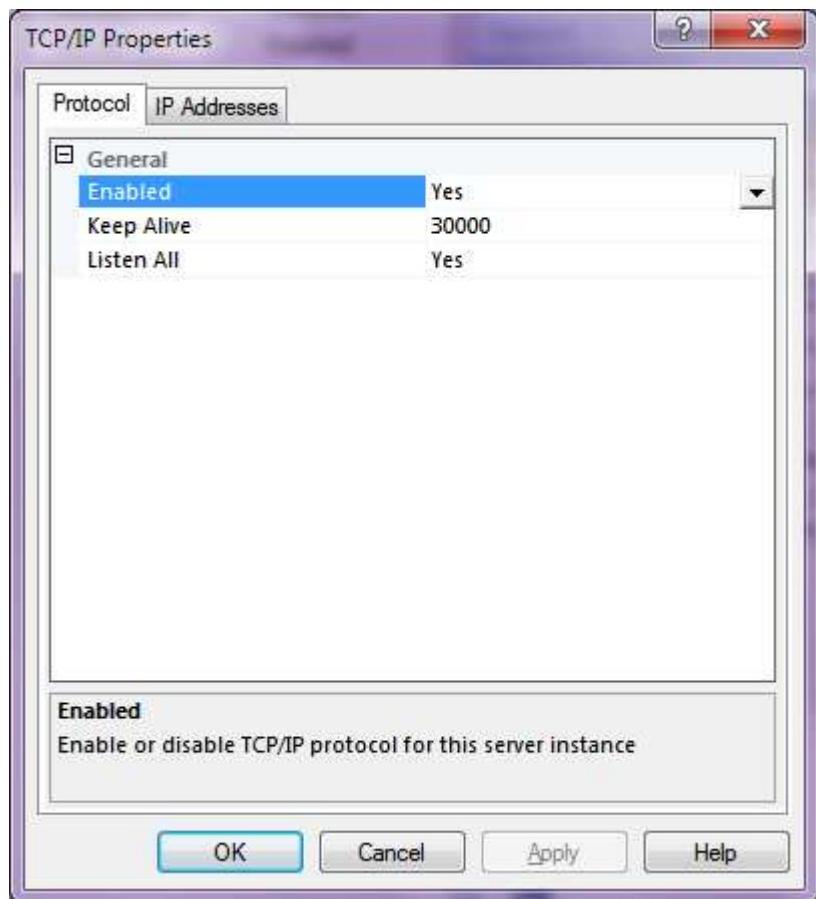
**Note:** During installation of SQL Server Database, in the window “Configuration of database engine” make sure to select “Mixed Mode” and insert a password. In this window it’s possible to add optionally users of the domain or of the computer.

Open “SQL Server Configuration Manager”

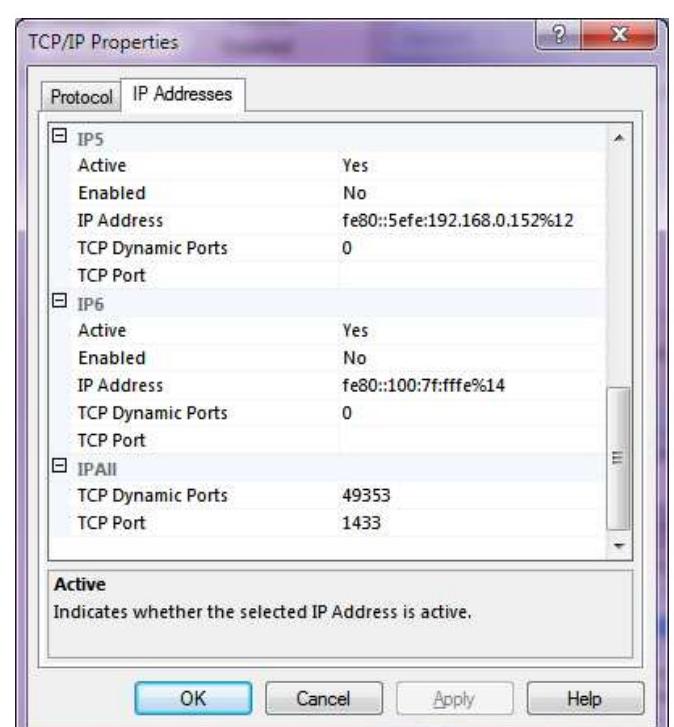
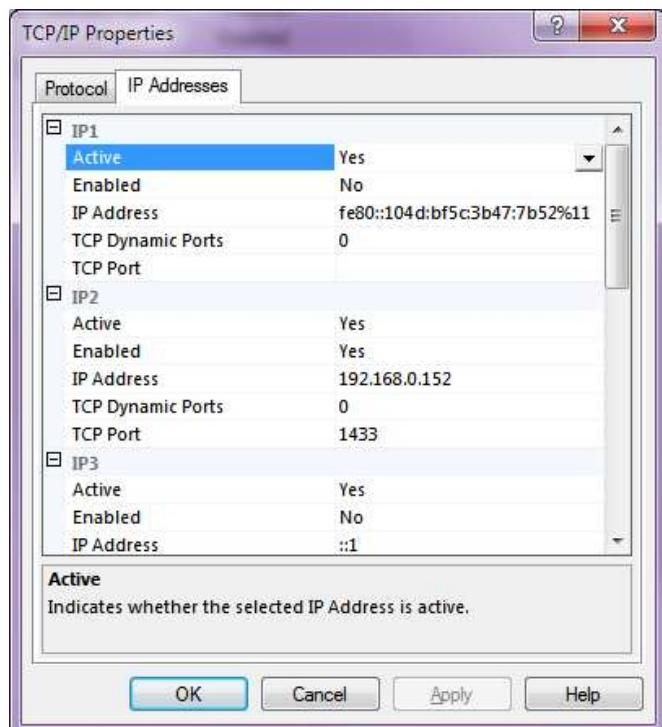


Select “SQL Server Network Configuration” > Protocols for SQLEXPRESS > TCP/IP”, right click on Properties, the following window appears.

Enable the protocol:

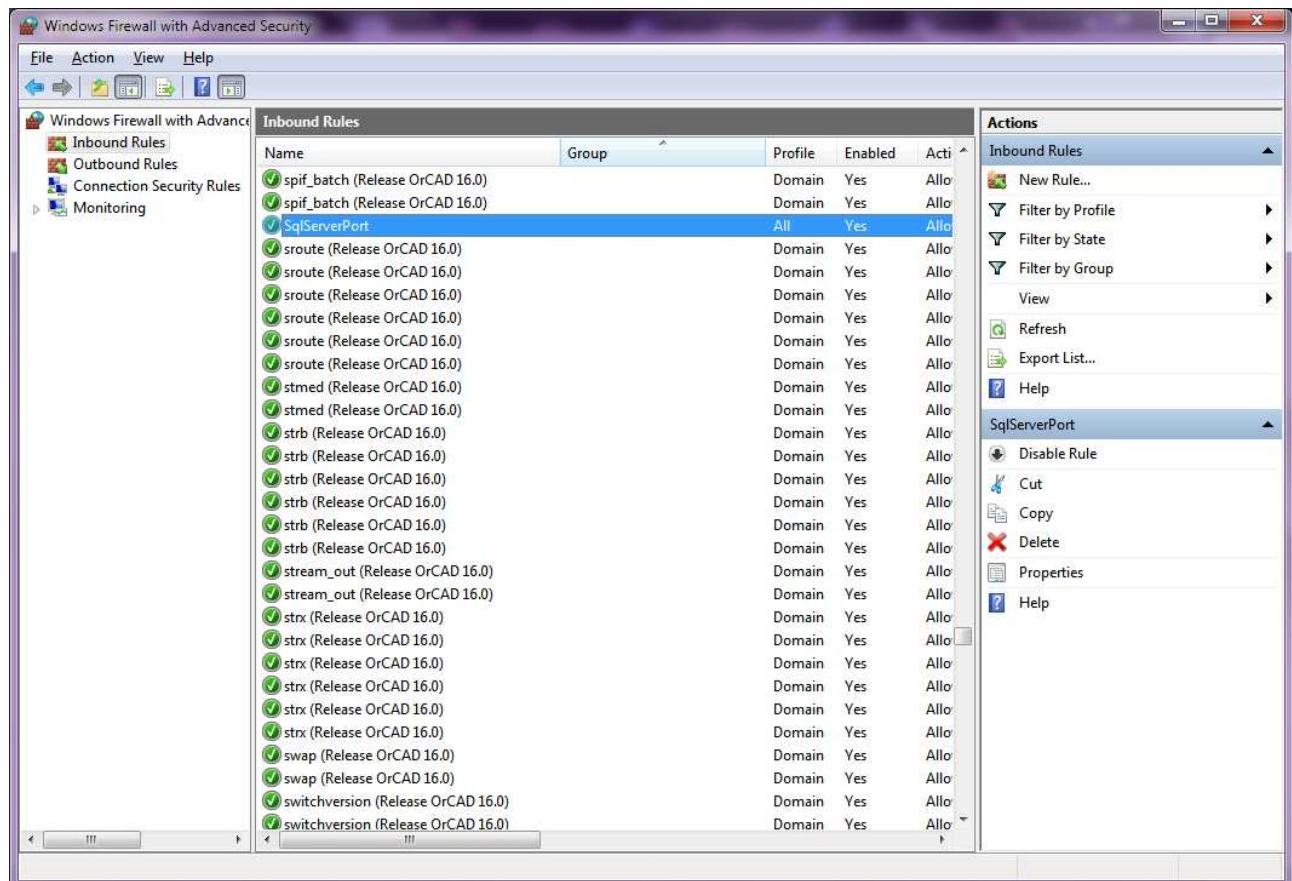


Set IP2 and IPALL like in the following windows and press OK.



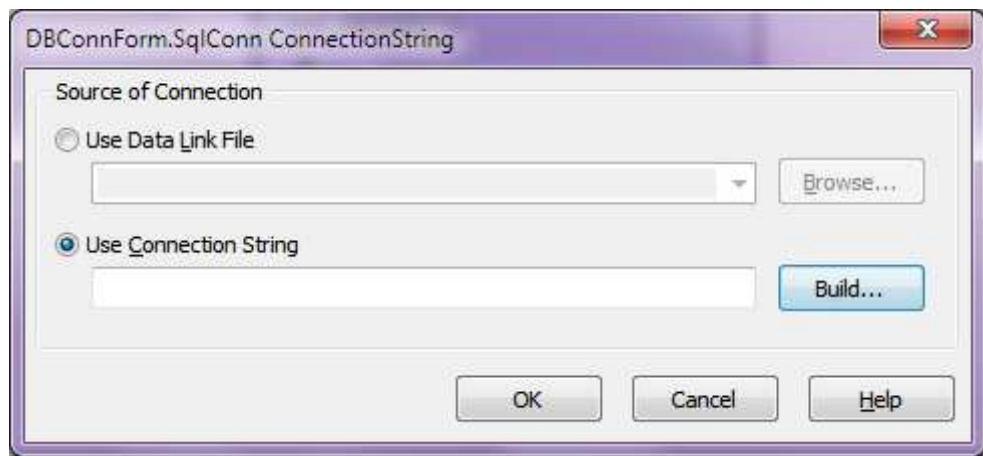
In the main window of “Sql Server Configuration Manager”, select “SQL Server Services”, right click on “SQL Server (SQLEXPRESS)” and press “Restart”.

Check if in the Windows Firewall there is an Inbound Rule for the connection to the database, otherwise it is mandatory to create it.



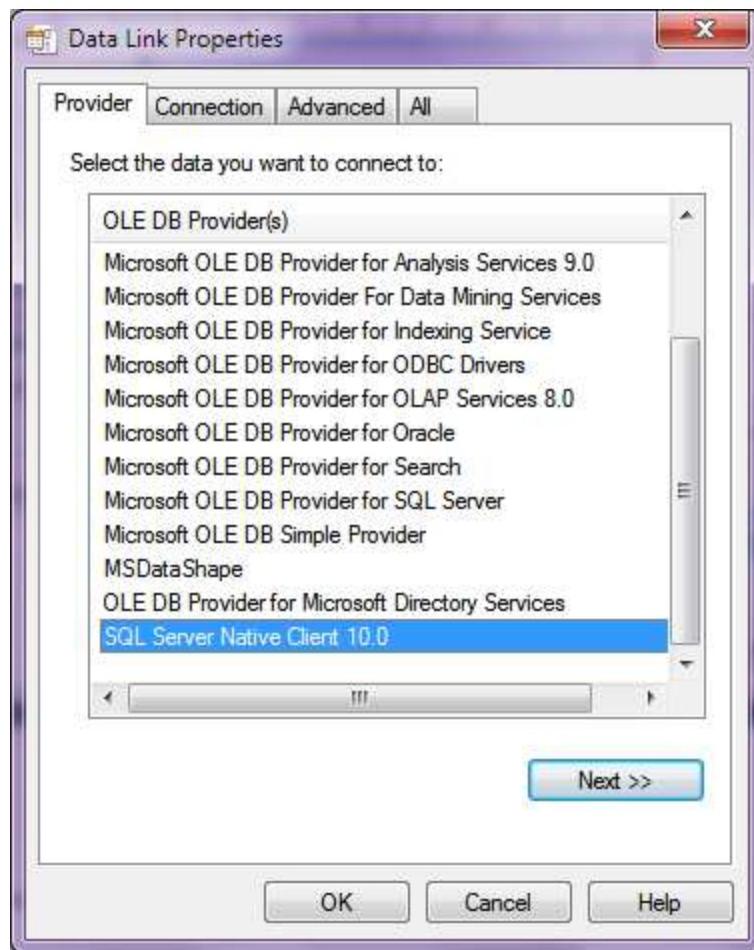
Before open AxClient or AxCom the first time, make the connection to Microsoft SQL Server:

- If the user of PC is in the domain of Microsoft SQL Server or belongs to a group in the domain, open AxCom or AxWin, then the following window appears:

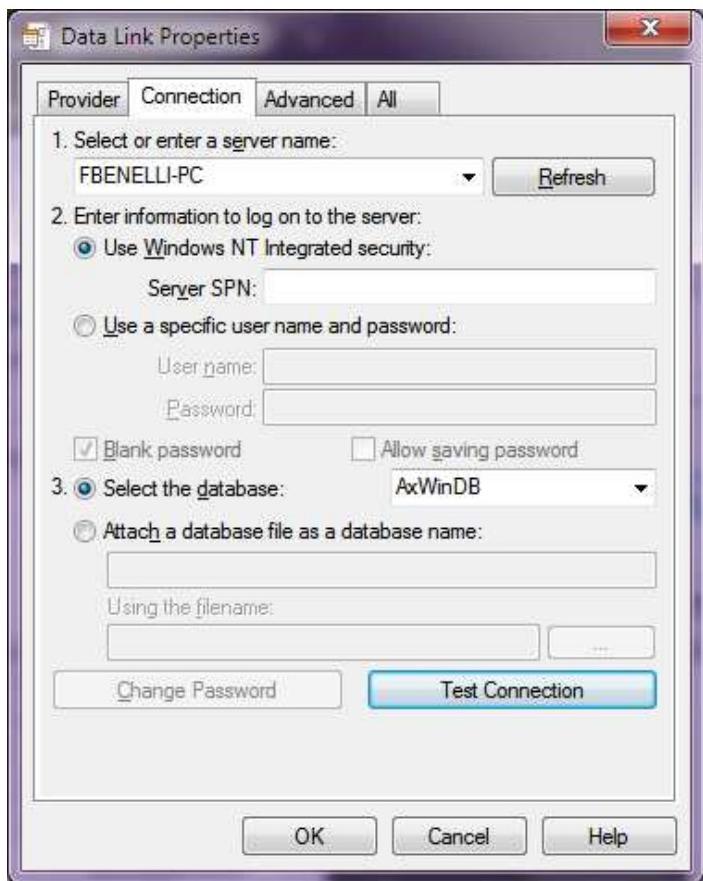


Click on Build.

In "Provider" select "SQL Server Native Client 10.0".

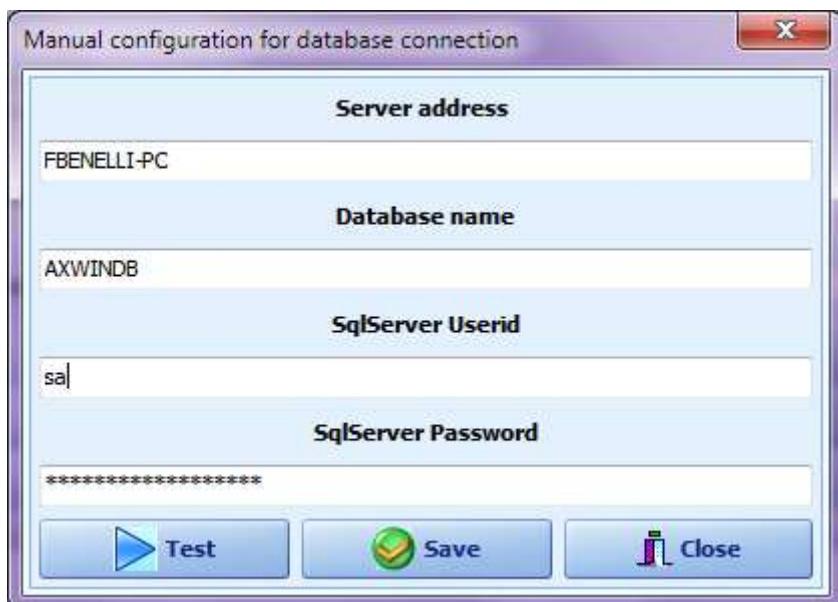


In "Connection" insert the server name, select "Use Windows NT Integrated security", select the database (the default AxWin database name is AxWinDB).



Click on “Test Connection” and then press OK.

- If the user of PC isn't in the domain of Microsoft SQL Server or not belongs to a group in the domain, open the application “Server Connection.exe”:



Insert the Server address (insert the IP-Address or the name if DNS is active), Database name (default name: AxWinDb), SqlServer Userid (default: “sa”), SqlServer Password.

Click on Test and then Save.

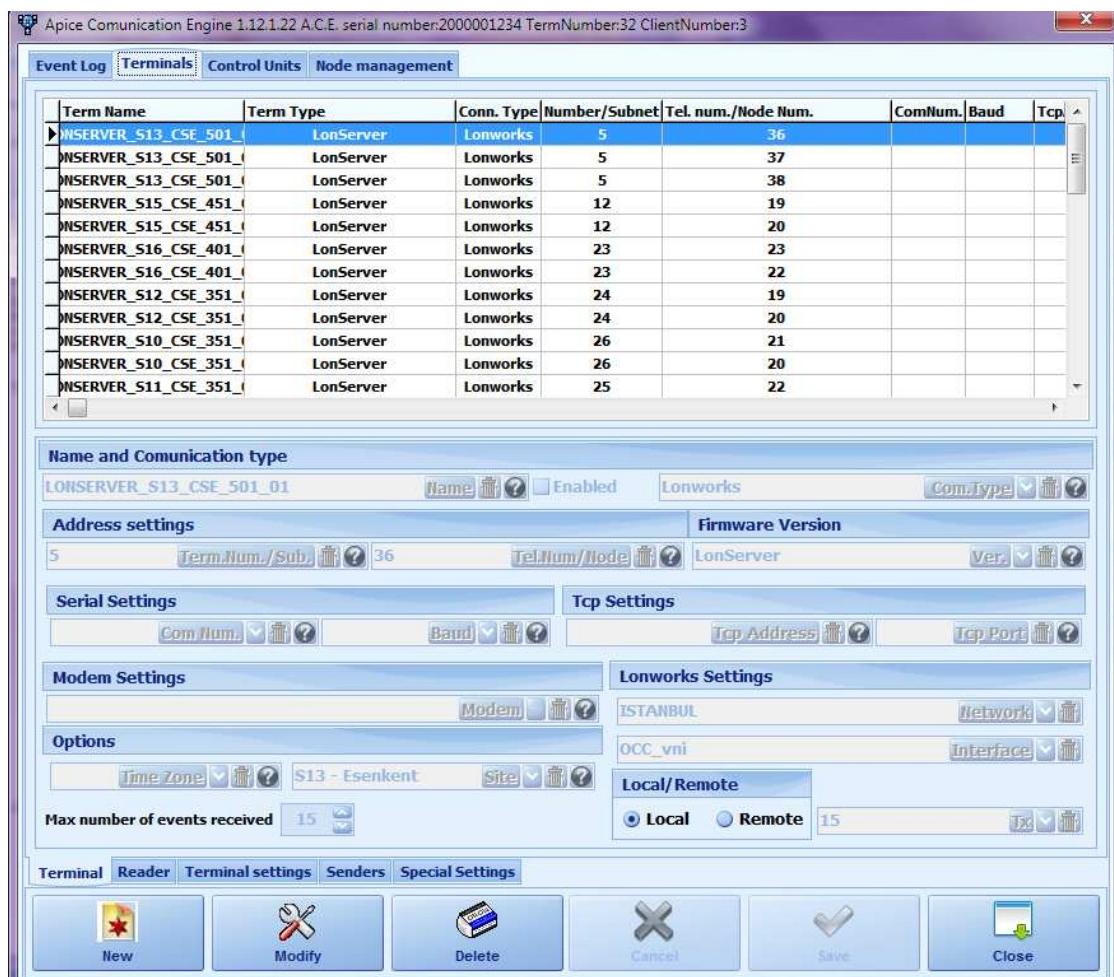
## 4.3 AxCom

Before starting AxWin6 it is necessary, launch AxCom and make sure that the hardware key has been correctly plugged into USB port.

For the LONWORKS® network, the word ‘terminals’ indicates the LonServer installed on the device. Each LonServer can manage up to 16 readers, and each of them will be physically connected to other nodes.

Once the net nodes have been shaped, the functioning of the system is absolutely independent from the presence of a connected AxCom software. But this does not mean that the system can always work without being connected to a PC: recurrent connections will be needed to download the data heaped in the terminals and to send controls of re-shaping, of activation of new users, etc.

Open the “Terminal” window. Here it is possible to create, modify or delete a terminal.



After clicking on “New” all the parameters associated to the terminals must be set:

- Name: the name of the FDM terminal (for example LonServer, LM2002). If “Enabled” is active, the terminal is enabled.

- Com. Type: Type of communication, it is possible to select between Serial, TCP/IP, Modem and LONWORKS® (Note: double click to select an item in the menu, press Esc to exit).
- Terminal Number or Subnet: in case of RS485 terminal, insert the terminal ID, in case of LONWORKS® terminal insert Subnet ID.
- Tel Number or Node: in case of Modem terminal, insert the telephone number to call, in case of RS485 terminal, leave it empty, in case of LONWORKS® terminal insert Node ID.
- Firmware Version is the terminal type, it is possible to select between a list of terminal types.
- Serial Settings: insert the COM number and the Baudrate in case of serial communication.
- TCP/IP Settings: insert the TCP/IP Address and port in case of TCP/IP communication.
- Modem Settings: click on “Modem” to view and select the installed Modem.
- LONWORKS® Settings: click on “Network” to view and select one network from LNS Server Networks list. Click on “Interface” to view and select one interface from LNS Server Interfaces list. In “Tx” it is possible to select the time interval of polling of LONWORKS® nodes.
- Options (optional settings): click on “Time Zone” to set the local Time Zone. Click on “Site” to select a site to associate to the terminal. Sites can be created in AxWin Client.
- Local/Remote: actually not implemented.

To save the parameters, click on Save.

### ***LONWORKS® settings***

If a LONWORKS® terminal is selected (for example LonServer), the following parameters must be set:

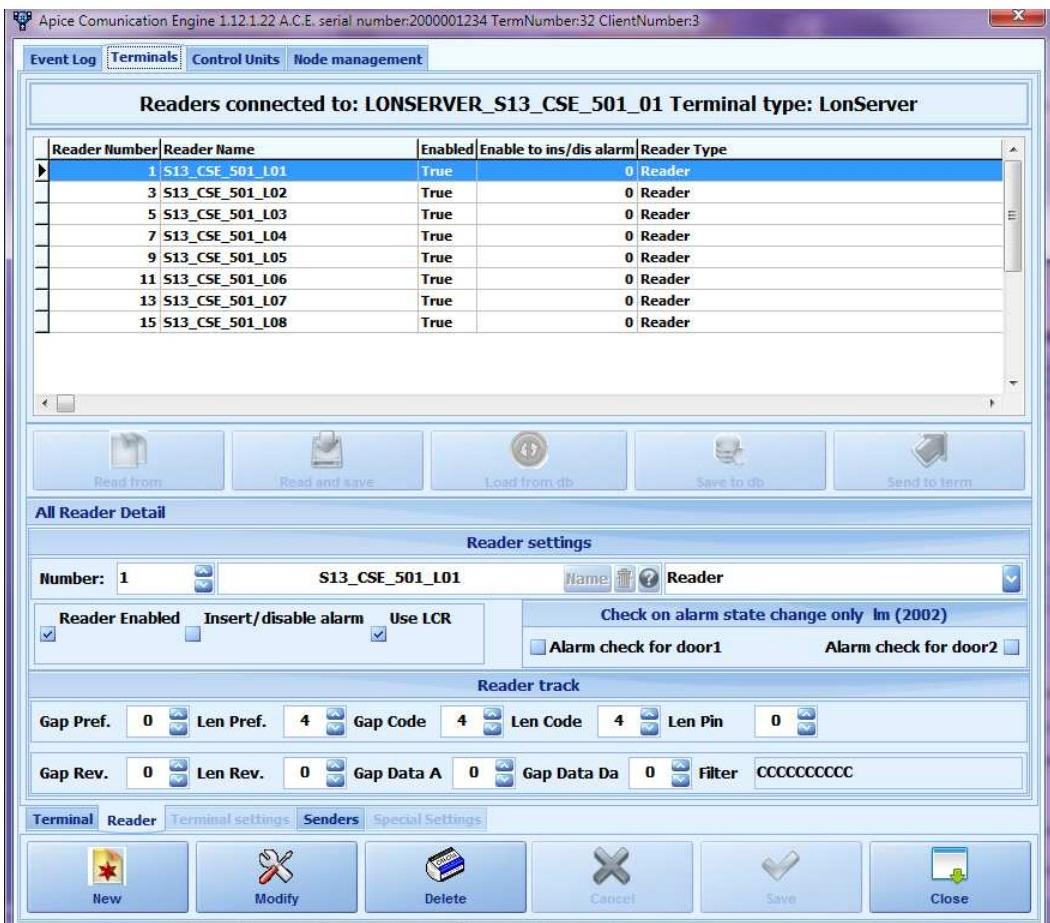
Open the “Reader” window. Here it is possible to create, modify or delete a reader to associate to the terminal created in “Terminal” windows.

After clicking on “New” all the parameters associated to reader can be set. To save the parameters, click on Save.

For a LonServer terminal only the first two fields must be filled:

- Number of reader
- Name of reader

Note: Each LonServer manages up to 16 readers.



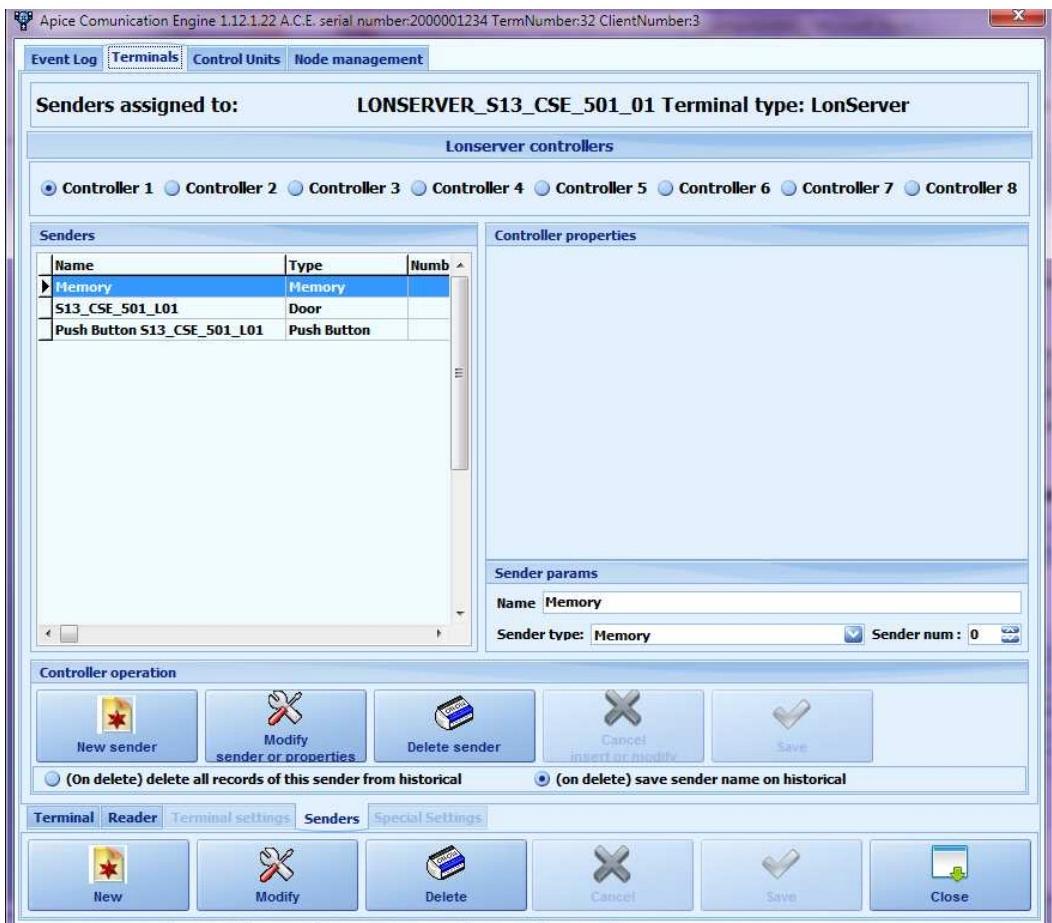
Open the “Senders” window. Here it is possible to create, modify or delete a sender to associate to the terminal created in “Terminal” windows.

LonServer can manage up to 16 Controller. A series of senders for each controller can be created.

The sender “Memory” and its sender number are automatically created by the program for each controller.

When a reader is created in the previous window, automatically the sender “Door” and its sender number are created for the controller associated to the reader. The association between Reader and Controller is the following: reader n°1 and reader n°2 are associated to Controller 1, Reader n°3 and reader n°4 are associated to Controller 2, and the same logic is valid for the other readers and controllers.

The operator can add other senders, clicking on “New Senders” and select a sender number. To save the sender, click on Save.



If “(On delete) delete all records of this sender from historical” is enabled, when a sender is cancelled, it is completely removed from database.

If “(On delete) save sender name on historical” is enabled, when a sender is cancelled, it is saved in a backup table in the database.

Open the “Special Settings” window, to create an APB Manager and select the LonServers controlled by the APB Manager.

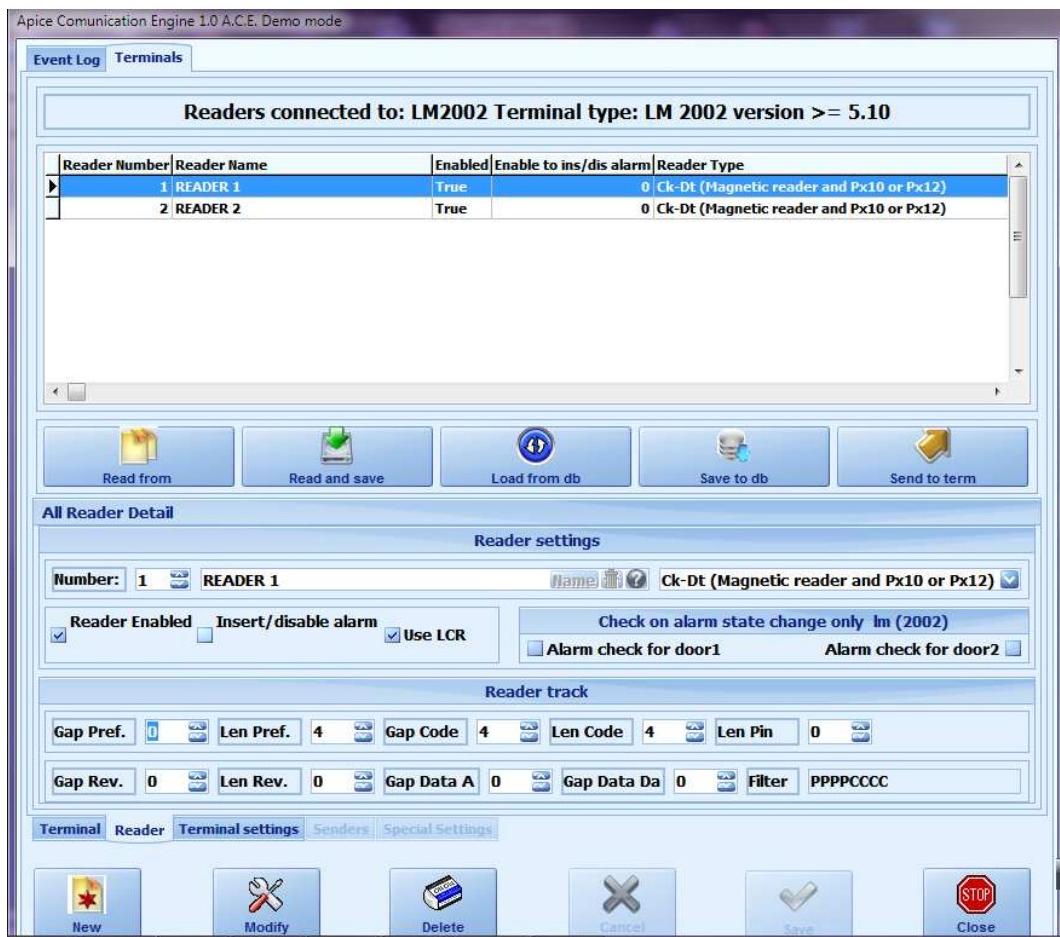
### **RS485 Settings**

If a RS485 terminal is selected (for example LM2002), the following parameters must be set:

Open the “Reader” window. Here it is possible to create, modify or delete a reader to associate to the terminal created in “Terminal” windows.

After clicking on “New” all the parameters associated to reader can be set. To save the parameters, click on Save.

For a RS485 terminal the following fields must be filled:



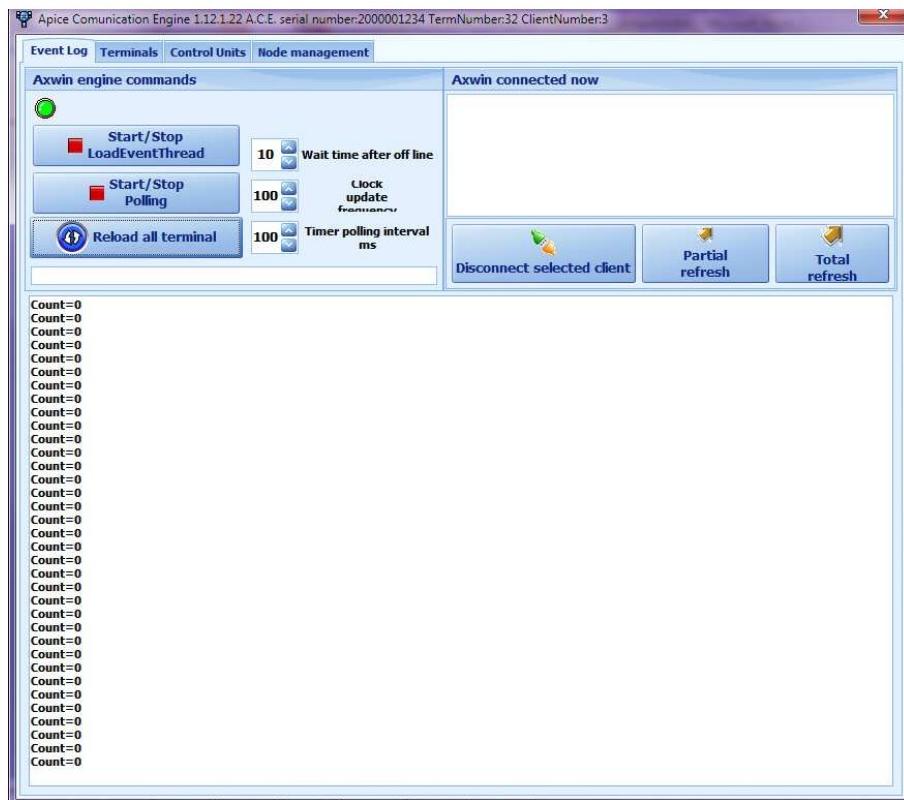
- Number of reader
- Name of reader
- Type of reader (for example: Clock and Data, Wiegand 26...)
- Reader enabled
- Insert/disable alarm
- Use LCR (when reading a badge)
- Check on alarm state change (refer to WinLeggo manual)
- Reader track (where it is possible to set which characters have to be read from the magnetic badge stripe, for more information refer to WinLeggo manual)

Open “Terminal Settings”. In this window the operator can set the memory configuration of the terminals and the prefix settings (refer to WinLeggo manual).



In “Event Log” window, click on “Reload all terminal” when a new terminal is created.

To establish the communication with terminals, make sure that “Start/Stop LoadEventThread” and “Start/Stop polling” are in “play”.



In this window it is possible to set the following parameters:

- Timer polling interval millisecond: time between two subsequent requests from PC to terminals
- Clock refresh terms lap: number of requests from PC to a terminal before sending the command to update the clock.

In “AxWin connected now” all clients connected to AxCom are shown. It is possible to disconnect a client clicking on “Disconnect selected client”.

Clicking on “Partial refresh” it is possible to refresh only a terminal. Clicking on “Total refresh” it is possible to refresh all terminals.

On “Control Units”, it is possible for each terminal (Lonserver) add, delete or modify “control unit” (AN802) belonging to NL220 project. The “check points” of each control unit, can be renamed.

“Node management” is for future applications.

#### *4.4 A brief explanation of the system's philosophy*

The users of the system, that is to say the owners of badges, are divided by AxWin in **groups**. Each group is characterized by the modalities of transit that people who belong to it have on each reader, that is to say:

- if their transit is to be stored;
- if they have to respect an associated antipassback;
- if the reader has to show a message on the display at the passage of the owner, and which one;
- if they have any privilege (the subject will be clarified later on);
- if they can transit only during a certain time band;
- if each transit involves a certain amount;
- if it is necessary to control if they are present in a certain area.

The keen reader should have noticed an apparent strangeness: the group explains in a very detailed way all the modalities of transit, but **it does not specify on which readers the user can transit or not**.

It is not a mistake but just a direct consequence of the philosophy following which the software is set: the physical paths projected for the different groups are not defined by the level of the group, but by a different operator, the **profile**. Then, a profile is a subset of readers, released from any consideration on time bands and any other modality of transit.

Just at the moment of its creation, the profile is associated immediately to a group in a univocal way. Please notice that the same group can be associated to more than one profile. When a user is created (a physical user, not a group), it is associated to a group. This operation explains perfectly all the characteristics of the user, because the profile shows univocally the group. In order to understand better the concept of profile, here it is an example.

Supposing to have to set an access control system in a small firm provided with a reader on the main gate, one for the workshop and one for the office area, and to have to distinguish two different types of users, one for managers, always connected, the other one for employees, controlled by time bands. Added to this, the employees have two possibilities of transit: the workers will be enabled to have access from the main gate and to the workshop, the employees from the main gate and to the offices.

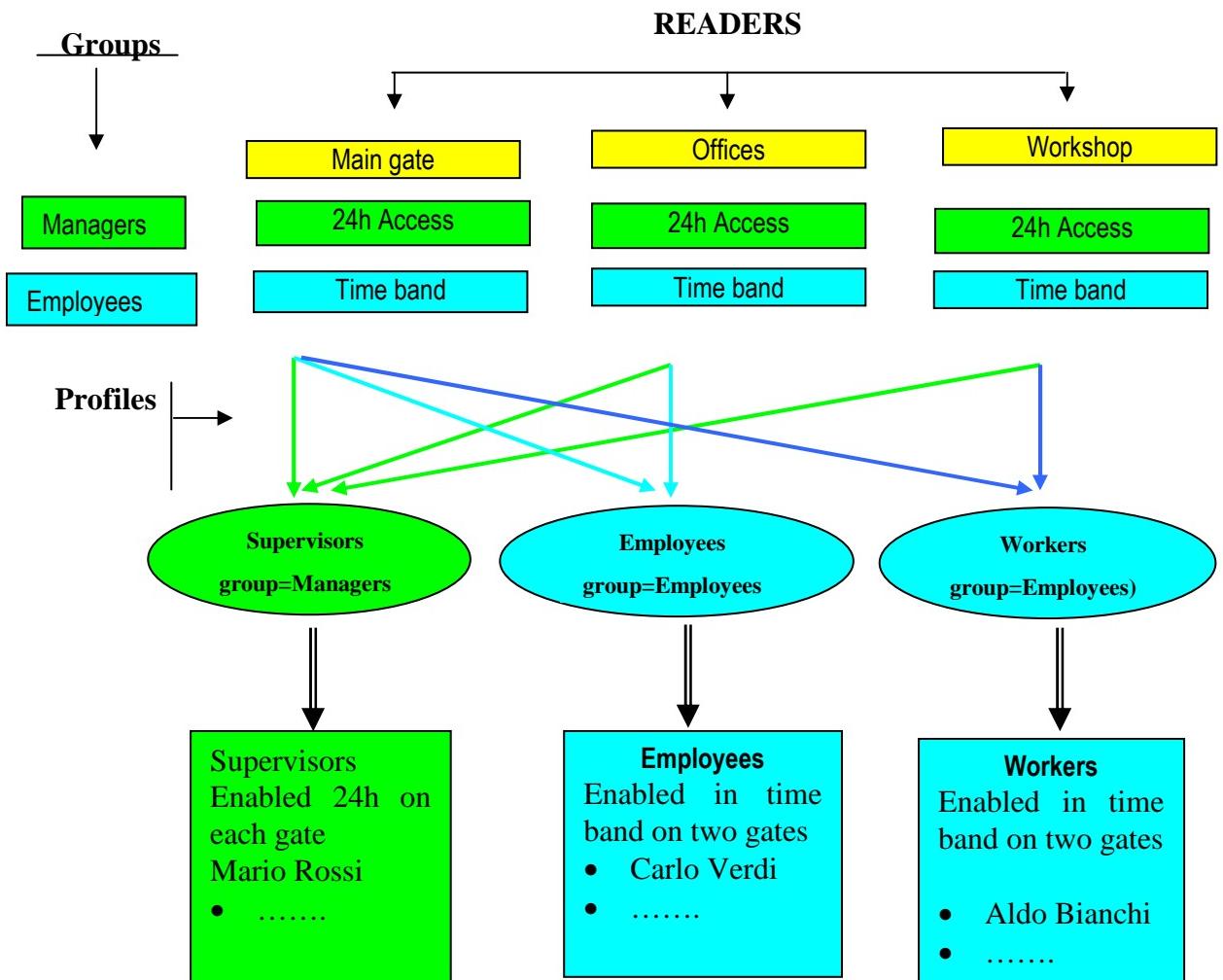
Finally we'll have two groups:

- ‘Managers’: without any restriction on any reader.
- ‘Employees’: with time band restriction on each reader.

3 profiles have been defined:

- Supervisor: group = ‘Managers’. Access to the main gate, to the offices, to the workshop.
- Employee: group= ‘Employees’. Access to the main gate and to the offices.
- Worker: group= ‘Employees’. Access to the main gate and to the workshop.

Then the following structure has been formed:

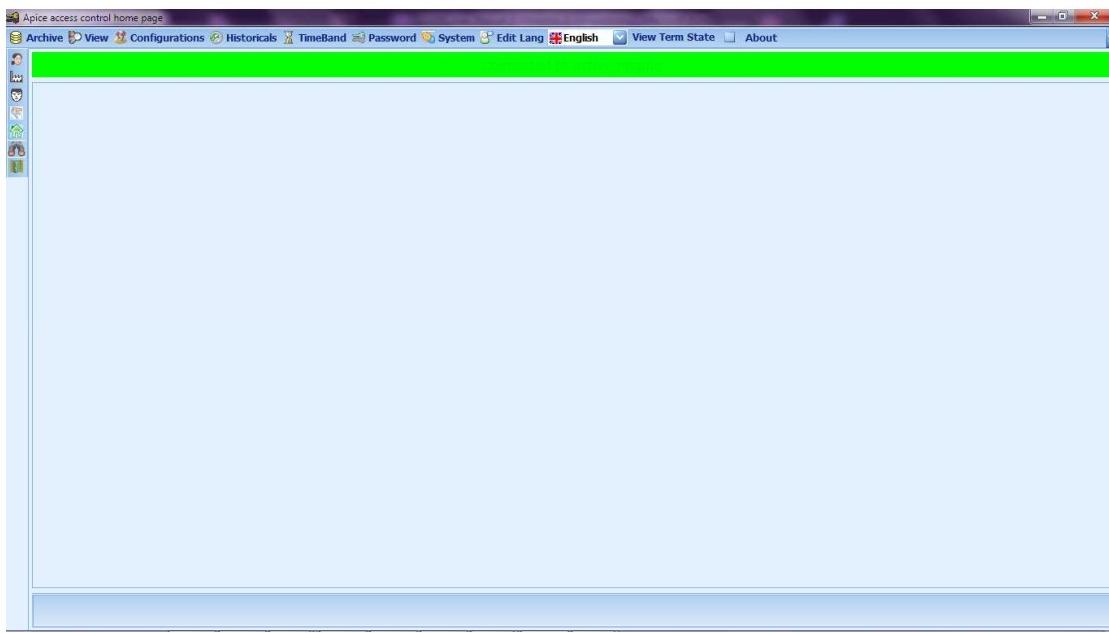


The profile 'Supervisor' combines with the group 'Managers', the profile 'Employee' and 'Worker' combine with the group 'Employees'. So, whenever a user at 'supervisor' profile is created, he is assigned automatically to the group 'managers', and whenever an 'employee' or a 'worker' user is created, he takes part automatically to the group 'employees'. The employees will have access to the offices or to the workshop, according to their profile.

## 4.5 AxWin6

At its starting, AxWin6 opens a window where the operator must insert the login and password.

The default login is *admin*, the default password is *admin*. The first time the software asks to change the password. The default operator (with the default credentials) is “Supervisor” and with level 255 (refer to “Passwords”).



### 4.5.1 Archive

#### 4.5.1.1 Users



This archive contains all the information concerning the users. Here an user can be created, deleted and modified. In this window it can be shown all information about all users in memory.



In “User Info” the user must insert the essential information:

- Surname
- Name
- Profile (a pre-created profile can be selected, or it is possible to open the window “profile” to create a new profile)
- Company (a pre-created company can be selected, or it is possible to open the window “Company” to create a new company)
- Site (a pre-created site can be selected, or it is possible to open the window “Site” to create a new site)
- Credit (a credit value to associate to an user)
- Pin
- Codes: add one or more codes clicking on “New”. For each code a Start Date and an Expired Data must be set. Select if emulator is used or not (refer to “System Configurations”).



- Enabled: to enable or disable badge
- Is a Visitor: to save the user as Visitor
- Use web cam to Load Photo
- Export Value: a numeric value associated to the user

The red fields must be filled.

In “User Personal Info”, other user additional information can be inserted.

In “User Other Info”, it is possible to view the events of the user.

In “Enabled Types” a list of readers can be assigned to a specific user, creating a new custom profile.

#### 4.5.1.2 Sites

In this window new sites can be created, modified or deleted.



#### 4.5.1.3 Companies

In this window new companies to associate to users can be added, deleted or modified.



#### 4.5.2 View

##### 4.5.2.1 Presents

In the left column of window, all the “virtual rooms”, that must be created in “Configuration>Present management”, are visible as “Arch Present”. If clicking on one of these “virtual rooms” in the right column the list of user in the room appears.

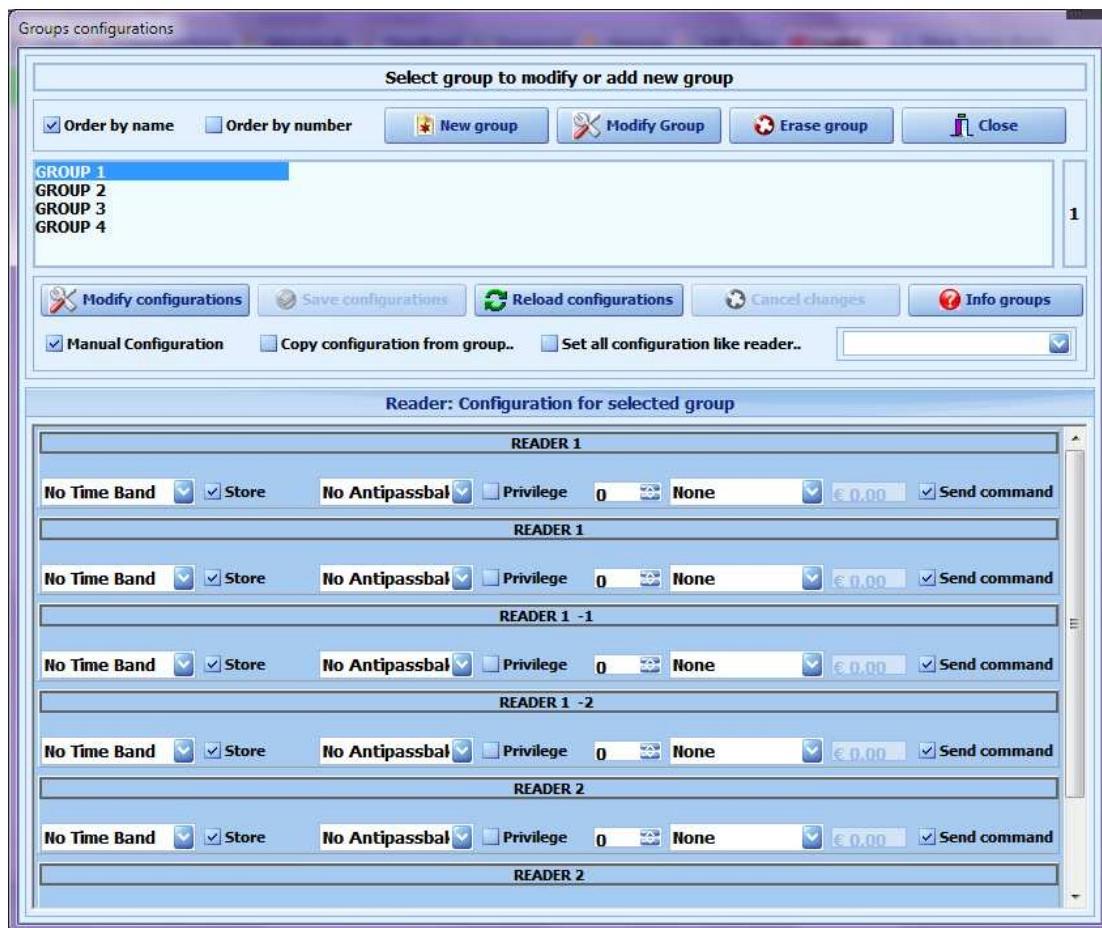
##### 4.5.2.2 Special search

It is possible to search with filters “on users” stored in the database or “on connected user”.

A connected user is an AxClient connected to the database.

### 4.5.3 Configurations

#### 4.5.3.1 Groups



In this window it is possible to view, create, delete or modify Groups. Click on “Modify configuration” to insert or change the parameters.

For readers associated to LONWORKS® terminals, the following parameters have to be set:

- Time band (note: a new time band must be created in the window “Time Band”)
- Store: to indicate to software to store this time band.
- Privilege: to indicate that group has a privilege (this information is used internally in the devices)

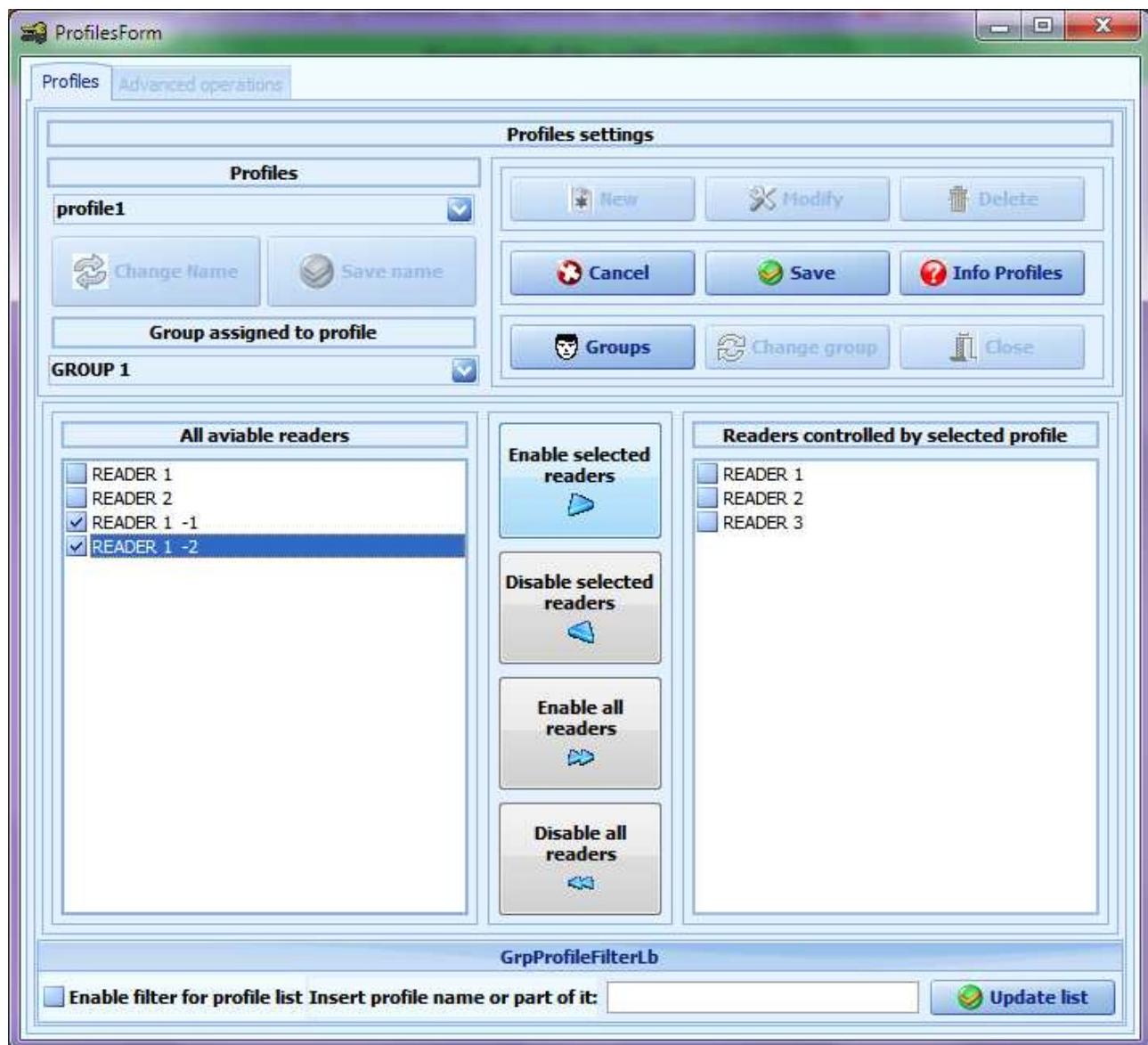
For readers associated to RS485 terminals, the following parameters have to be set:

- Time band (note: a new time band must be created in the window “Time Band”)
- Store: to indicate to software to store this time band.
- Privilege: to indicate that group has a privilege (this information is used internally in the devices)

- Antipassback: No Antipassback, Between readers (between reader1 and reader2 connected to the same terminal), Between sweep directions for one reader.
- Generic Field to associate to reader: Fixed, Causal, Rate, Rate begin. The values to associate to this field can be a numeric value or an Euro value.
- Send Command: to send or not the configuration of the reader to the terminal.

#### 4.5.3.2 Profiles

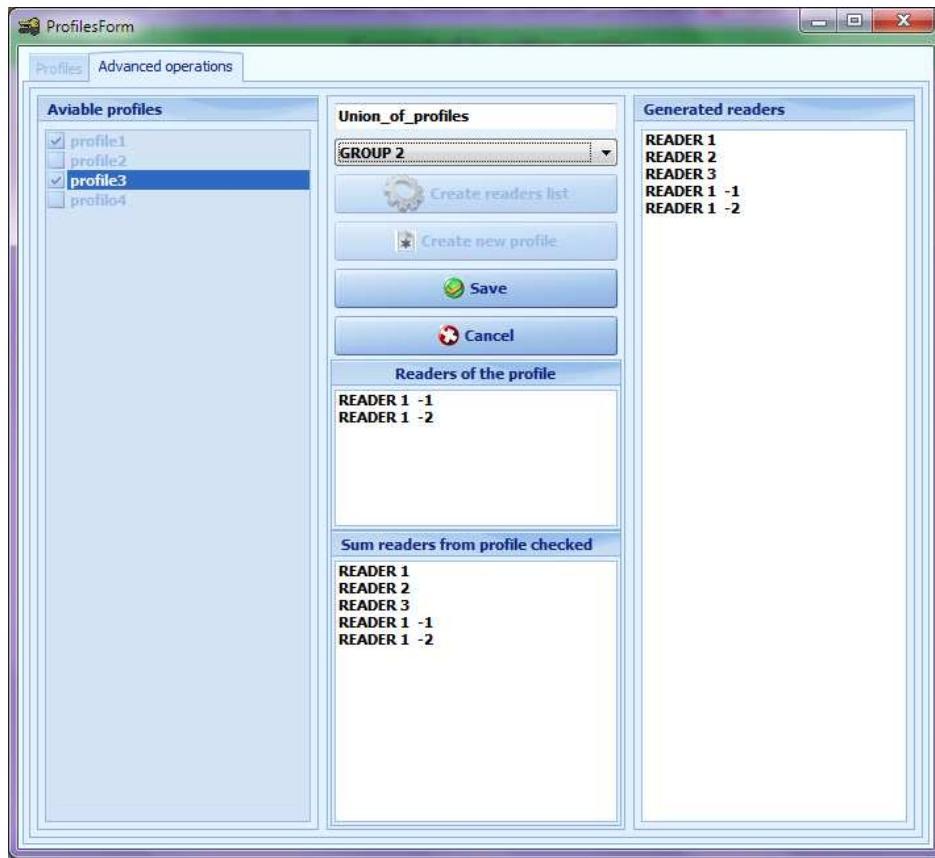
In this window it is possible to view, create, delete or modify Profiles. In each profile, select the reader to enable and the group.



Clicking on “Groups” it is also possible to open the window “Groups” to view, create or modify a new group.

It's possible to filter the list of profiles in the database: select on “Enable filter for profile list” and insert the profile name to search, then click on “Update list”.

In “Advanced operations” new profile can be created from the union of more profiles.



#### 4.5.3.3 Present Management

To create “virtual room”, some readers must be assigned as input or output. One or more groups must be selected. The name of the “virtual room” can be set in “Arch name”. Other settings are available for future implementation (Counter, Permanence check, Antipassback, Threshold).

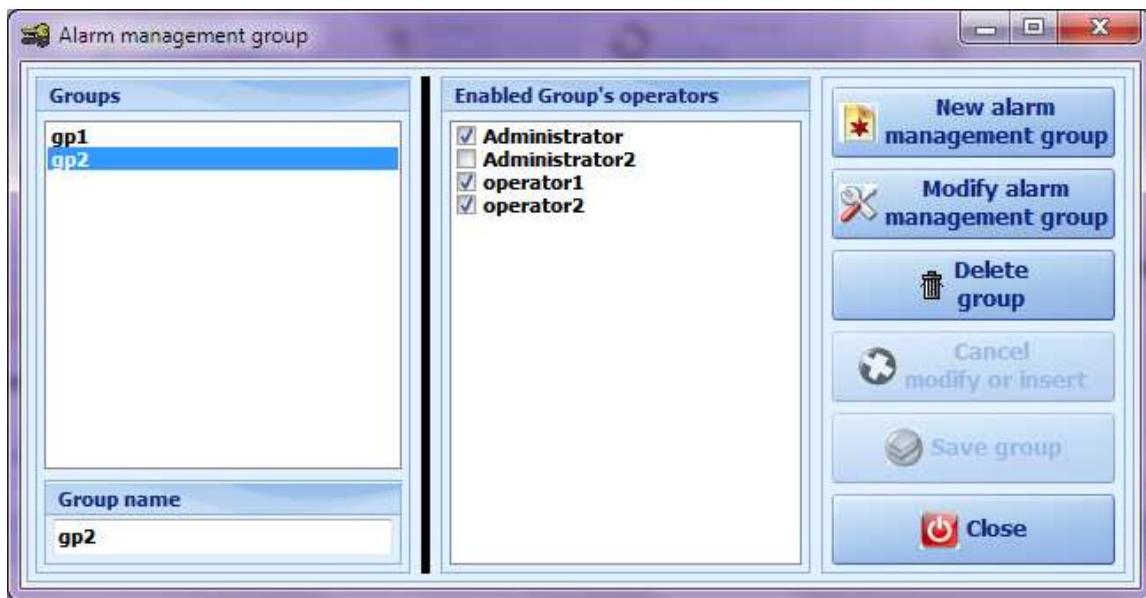
#### 4.5.3.4 Alarm Configuration

To create or modify an Alarm Pop-up: insert an alarm description and other information (in “Actions for operators”), select an “Event name”, “Term name”, “Sender name”.



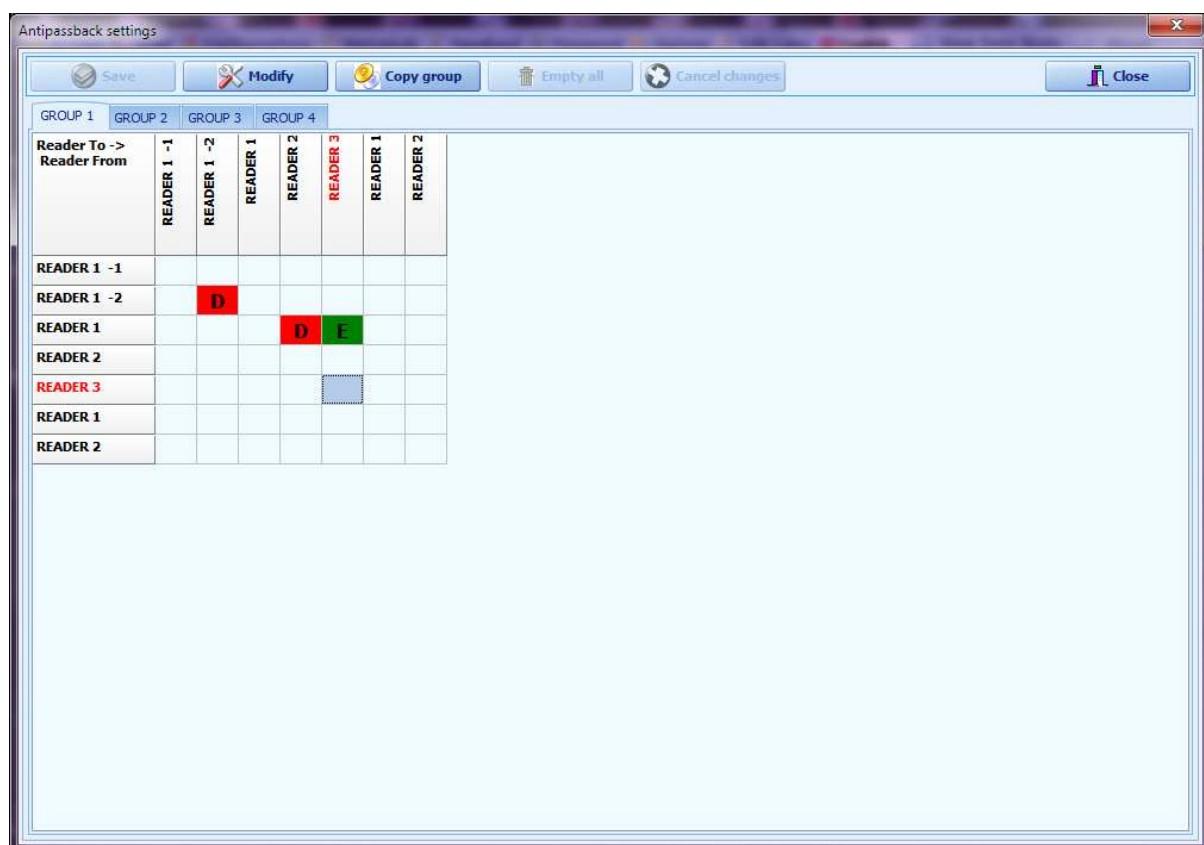
Select “store” to store in memory the alarm, and “Use sound” to play a sound in wave format.

In “Alarm management group” it is possible to create a group of operator that can view the alarm pop-up.



#### 4.5.3.5 Antipassback

In “Antipassback” window for each group all antipassback rules can be created.



Click on Modify and double click on a box associated to a “Reader from” and “Reader to”, the following window appears:



The antipassback effects selectable can be four. If a badge is passed from Reader X then the reader Y is:

- Disabled
- Enabled
- Enabled for a period of time (set by the user)
- Disabled for a period of time (set by the user)

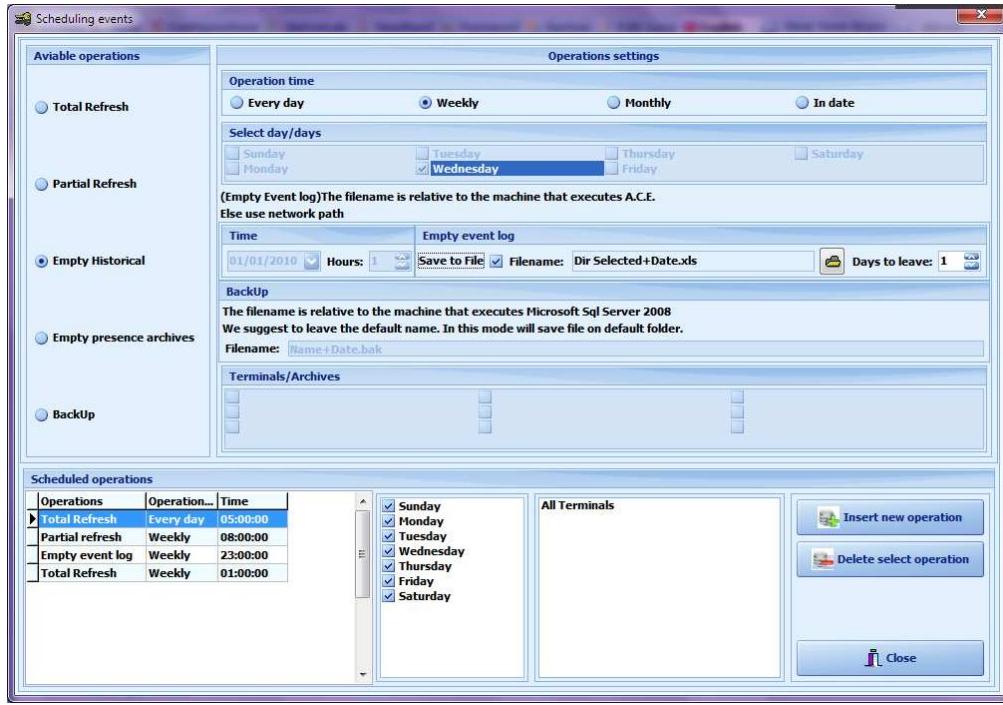
#### 4.5.3.6 Scheduler

This scheduler must be used to create some scheduling events for the system:

- Total Refresh
- Partial Refresh
- Empty Historical
- Empty presence archives
- Backup

New events can be created, selecting the type of operation, the operation type, the terminals involved, file for event log and folder for backup file.

The operations created in this window are used by the additional module: “scheduler service module” for AxWin6.



#### 4.5.4 Historicals

##### 4.5.4.1 Events

Search and export historical events							
Drag a column header here to group by that column							
Surname	Name	DataEvent	EventName	TermDesc	IdcHittDesc	Code	
		13/08/2012 19:18:57	Transit done	LONSERVER_S11_CSE_351_02	PB_S11_CSE_351_L56		
		13/08/2012 19:00:22	Transit done	LONSERVER_S10_CSE_401_01	Push Button S16_CSE_401_L06		
		13/08/2012 19:00:22	Transit done	LONSERVER_S16_CSE_401_01	Push Button S16_CSE_401_L06		
		13/08/2012 17:36:44	Transit done	LONSERVER_S08_CSE_301_02	PB_IOL332_S08_CSE_301_L11		
		13/08/2012 17:36:44	Transit done	LONSERVER_S08_CSE_301_02	PB_IOL332_S08_CSE_301_L11		
		13/08/2012 17:36:43	Transit done	LONSERVER_S08_CSE_301_02	PB_IOL332_S08_CSE_301_L11		
		13/08/2012 17:35:34	Transit done	LONSERVER_S08_CSE_301_02	PB_IOL332_S08_CSE_301_L11		
		13/08/2012 16:56:51	Transit done	LONSERVER_S03_CSE_201_01	PB_IOL332_S03_CSE_201_L01		
		13/08/2012 16:52:49	Transit done	LONSERVER_S03_CSE_201_01	PB_IOL332_S03_CSE_201_L01		
		13/08/2012 16:24:52	Transit done	LONSERVER_S11_CSE_351_02	PB_S11_CSE_351_L56		
		13/08/2012 16:09:29	Transit done	LONSERVER_S08_CSE_301_02	PB_IOL332_S08_CSE_301_L11		
		13/08/2012 16:05:42	Transit done	LONSERVER_S07_CSE_351_01	PB_IOL332_S07_CSE_351_L54		
		13/08/2012 15:39:12	Transit done	LONSERVER_S08_CSE_301_02	PB_IOL332_S08_CSE_301_L11		
		13/08/2012 15:13:59	Transit done	LONSERVER_S16_CSE_401_01	Push Button S16_CSE_401_L04		
		13/08/2012 15:13:58	Transit done	LONSERVER_S16_CSE_401_01	Push Button S16_CSE_401_L04		
		13/08/2012 15:06:50	Transit done	LONSERVER_S09_CSE_251_01	PB_IOL332_S09_CSE_251_L51		
		13/08/2012 15:06:50	Transit done	LONSERVER_S09_CSE_251_01	PB_IOL332_S09_CSE_251_L51		
		13/08/2012 14:03:08	Transit done	LONSERVER_S07_CSE_351_01	PB_IOL332_S07_CSE_351_L02		
		13/08/2012 14:03:07	Transit done	LONSERVER_S07_CSE_351_01	PB_IOL332_S07_CSE_351_L02		
		13/08/2012 13:31:36	Transit done	LONSERVER_S07_CSE_351_01	PB_IOL332_S07_CSE_351_L01		
		13/08/2012 13:31:36	Transit done	LONSERVER_S07_CSE_351_01	PB_IOL332_S07_CSE_351_L01		
		13/08/2012 13:31:35	Transit done	LONSERVER_S07_CSE_351_01	PB_IOL332_S07_CSE_351_L01		
		13/08/2012 13:31:34	Transit done	LONSERVER_S07_CSE_351_01	PB_IOL332_S07_CSE_351_L01		
		13/08/2012 12:19:56	Transit done	LONSERVER_S16_CSE_401_01	Push Button S16_CSE_401_L02		
		13/08/2012 12:19:55	Transit done	LONSERVER_S16_CSE_401_01	Push Button S16_CSE_401_L02		
		13/08/2012 12:08:21	Transit done	LONSERVER_S05_CSE_301_01	PB_IOL332_S05_CSE_301_L07		

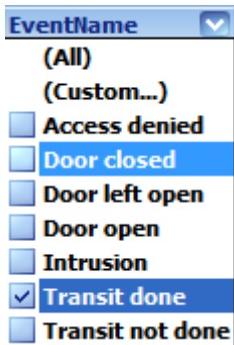
Order by: Name, Date  
Start Date: 13/08/2012  
End date: 13/08/2012  
Output mode: No Limit  
List fields to view: Surname, Name, DataEvent, EventName, TermDesc, IdcHittDesc, Code, Direction, ProfileDesc, GroupName, CompanyName, Control Unit, Check Point, TermSite, UserSite, ExportVal, Credit, Args1, Args2, Args3, EventNm, IdUser

In this window all historical events are shown.

Selecting on one item in the “List fields to view”, the corresponding column is shown in “Historical event search result”. If no item is selected, all fields are shown.

The events can be filtered, by “Start Date” and “End Date”, users, terminals, profiles, readers, events, groups and ordered by name or date. The records shown in the table below can be limited (for example 65535) or unlimited.

Clicking on the heading of each column, it is possible to filter records.



To refresh “Historical event” click on “Update”. It is possible to set an automatic “Update” with a frequency selectable, with the parameter: “Auto refresh”.

Click on “Delete all Historical” to delete all the historical events from database.

Click on “Delete view from Historical” to delete only the historical events shown from the database.

Click on “Export” to export records in a file. A window appears, where to select the file format and other additional settings.

#### 4.5.4.2 Operations

In this window an operator can view all historical operations on the software, executed by himself or by other operators (according to the rules set in “Password > New Operator > Enable Operators”).

**Historical operations**

Start Date:			Operators filter		Operators list	
mercoledì 1 giugno 2011			<input checked="" type="radio"/> No Filter on operators		Administrator Administrator2 operator1 operator2	
End Date:			<input type="radio"/> Filter on operators			
lunedì 13 giugno 2011						
<input type="button" value="Research"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Export"/> <input type="button" value="Close"/>						
DataEvent	Name	Message				
09/06/2011 14:48:34	Administrator	New Site				
09/06/2011 14:48:37	Administrator	Cancel operation				
09/06/2011 14:49:06	Administrator	New code				
09/06/2011 14:50:21	Administrator	Modify code				
09/06/2011 14:55:27	Administrator	New Site				
09/06/2011 15:22:20	Administrator	New code				
09/06/2011 15:22:29	Administrator	New code				
09/06/2011 15:22:56	Administrator	Modify code				
09/06/2011 15:23:10	Administrator	New code				
09/06/2011 15:23:30	Administrator	New code				
09/06/2011 15:24:30	Administrator	New code				
09/06/2011 15:28:34	Administrator	Modify code				
09/06/2011 16:15:46	Administrator	New password				
09/06/2011 16:20:52	Administrator	New password				
09/06/2011 16:24:36	operator1	Modify password				
09/06/2011 16:24:44	operator1	Cancel operation				
► 09/06/2011 16:25:24	Administrator	New password				
09/06/2011 16:25:35	Administrator	Modify password				
09/06/2011 16:26:16	Administrator	New password				
09/06/2011 16:26:57	Administrator	Modify password				
09/06/2011 16:27:40	Administrator	Cancel operation				
13/06/2011 10:24:42	Administrator	Modify password				

#### 4.5.4.3 Alarms

In this window the alarm historical events are shown. If an operator of the software recognizes and turns off the alarm, he is shown in the box below.

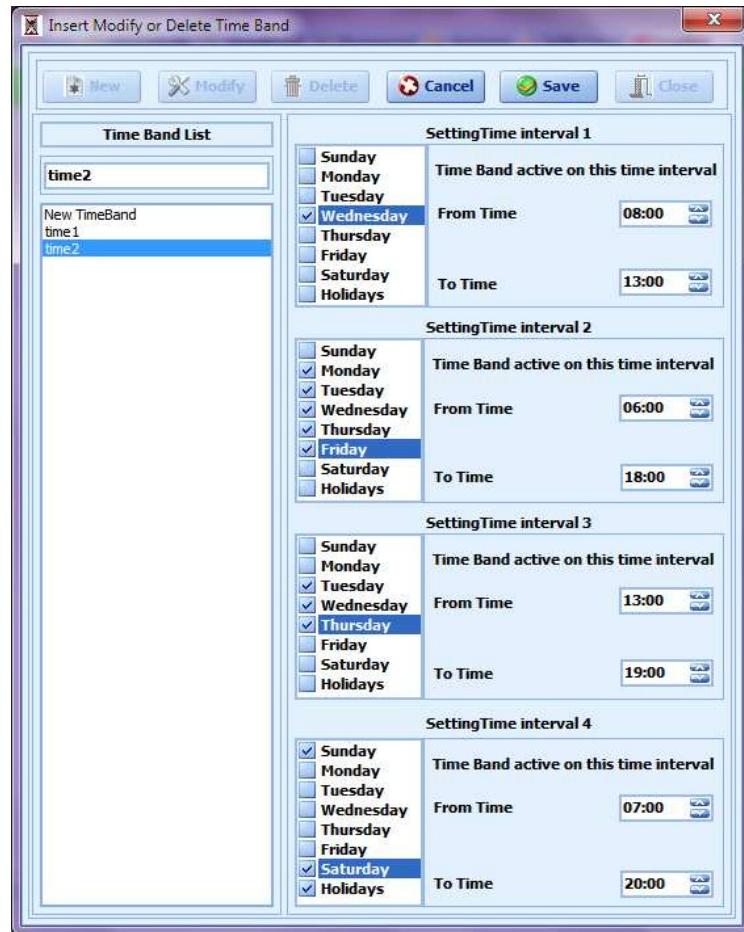
**Historical alarms**

Alarm desc.	Alarm time	Term desc.	Reader desc.	Event desc.	Code badge	User name
►						
<input type="button" value="Close"/>						
Operator name	Recognized time					

## 4.5.5 TimeBand

### 4.5.5.1 Time Band

In this window new time bands can be created, modified or deleted. For each time band 4 different SettingTime intervals can be created.



### 4.5.5.2 Holiday

AxWin must say to FDM terminals what are the days of the year considered holidays. In "Holiday" window, insert the date and the description of holidays.

## 4.5.6 Password

### 4.5.6.1 Insert and Withdrawal password

To change operator, first click on "Withdraw Password", then insert login and password after clicking on "Insert Password".

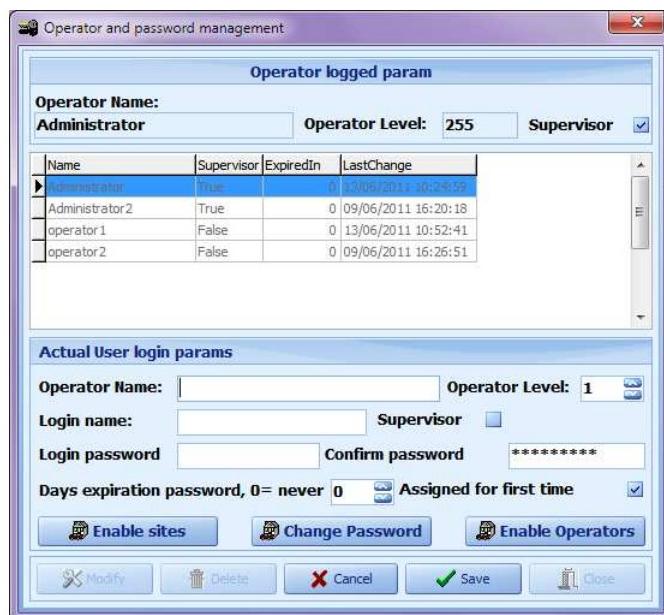
#### 4.5.6.2 New Operator

To create a new operator or modify his functionality, the current operator must be “Supervisor”. The default operator of the software is “Supervisor”.

In the top of the window the account description about current operator is shown.

In the following window a “Supervisor” operator can create, modify or delete another operator, the field to fill are:

- User Name
- Login name
- Password
- Days before the password expires
- Assigned for the first time: to select if the password must be changed at the first access.
- User Level: the level of the new operator (note: the level of the new operator can't be greater than current operator's level)
- Supervisor: to select if the new operator must be “Supervisor”



Clicking on “Enable sites”, it is possible to choose which sites can be viewed and controlled by the new operator.

Clicking on “Change Password”, it is possible to change the old password of the new operator with a new one.

Clicking on “Enable operators”, it is possible to choose if the new operator can view in “Historicals>Operations” the operations associated to other operators (with lower level).

#### 4.5.6.3 Modify Password

It is possible to access to “Operator and password management” window and modify the parameters associated to an user created before.

## 4.5.7 System

### 4.5.7.1 Terminals

Terminals window of AxCom appears, to create, modify or delete terminals.

### 4.5.7.2 Total Refresh

There could be sometimes the need to realign the content of AxWin local database to that distributed on the several FDM terminals. The operation of total refresh cancels completely the badge memory of terminals and creates again the local archives of enabled badges, according to the data loaded on AxWin. It re-writes also the list of groups and time bands.

During this operation the terminal and the readers connected to it, cannot be used.

### 4.5.7.3 Db Connection

In this window it is visible the name of AxWin Database and where it is located.

Clicking on “Erase configuration file”, the file that contains the connection string to database is deleted.

To create or modify a configuration, click on “Manual Configuration”.



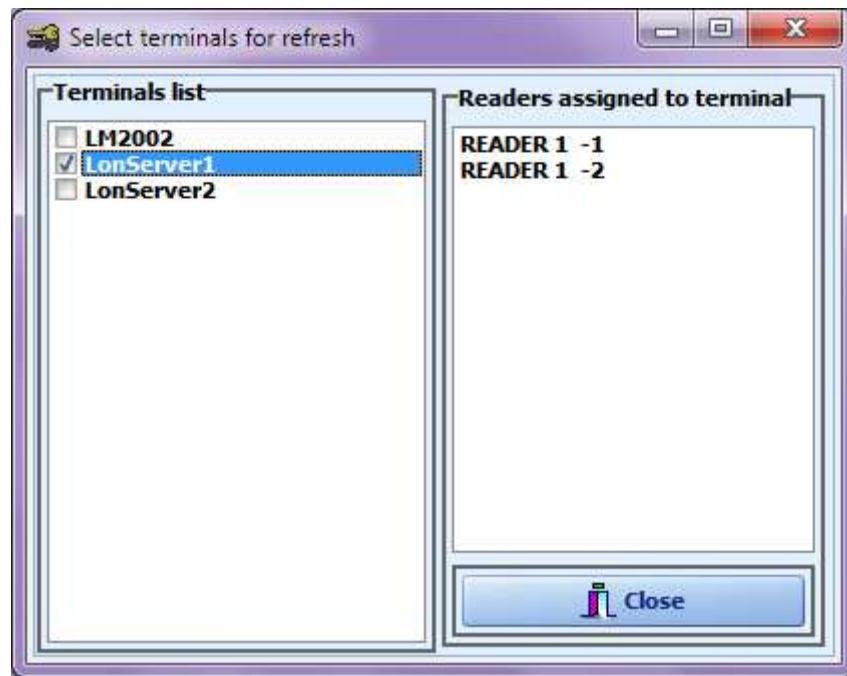
The following window appears:



Refer to the paragraph: “Connection to Database”.

#### 4.5.7.4 Reader refresh

In this window it is possible to choose the terminals to refresh:



#### 4.5.7.5 System configurations

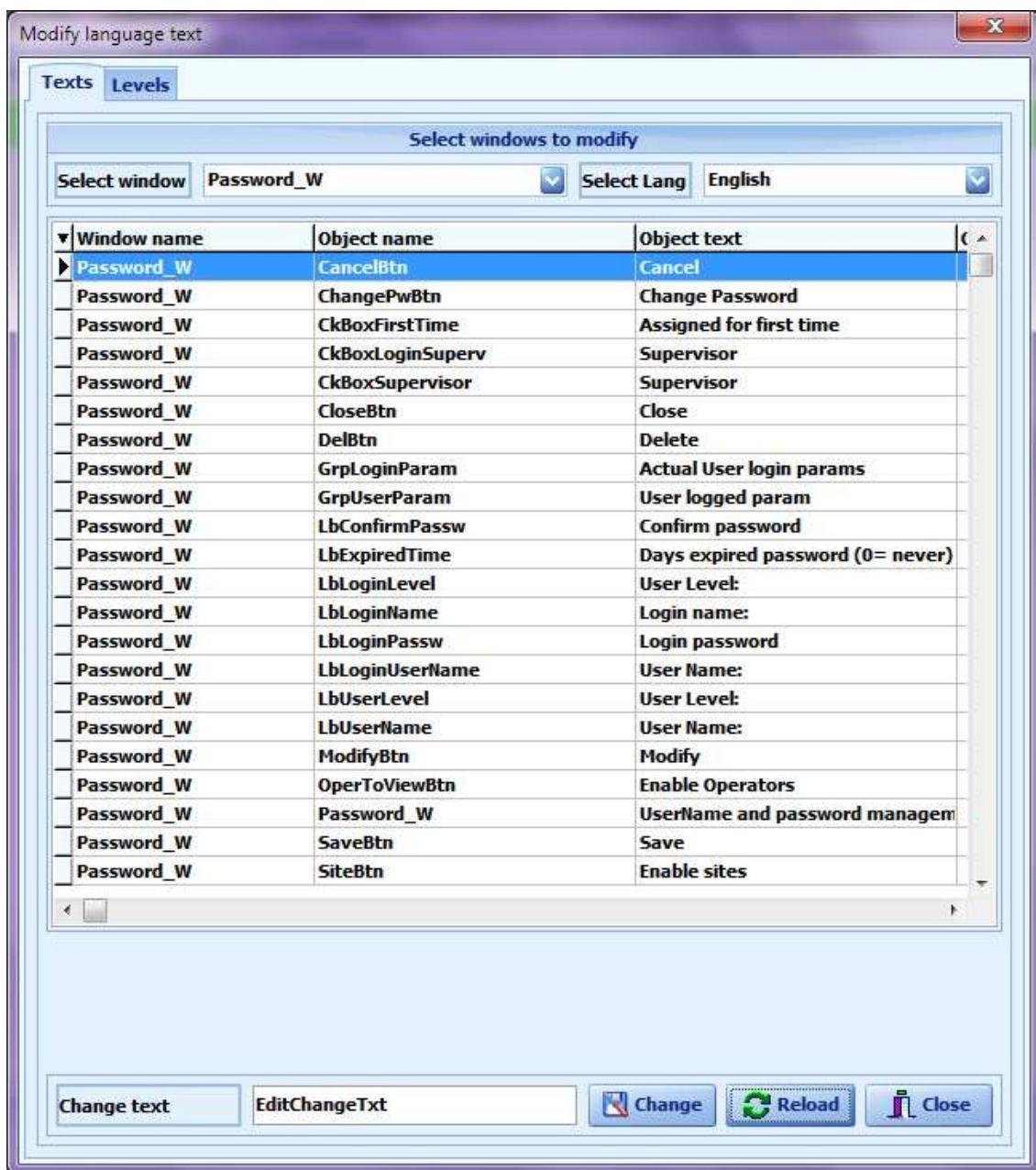
If the operator of the software uses an emulator (as EMU-P USB) to insert card codes, in this window he can set the parameters to filter the digits of the card code.



The other tab is for future applications.

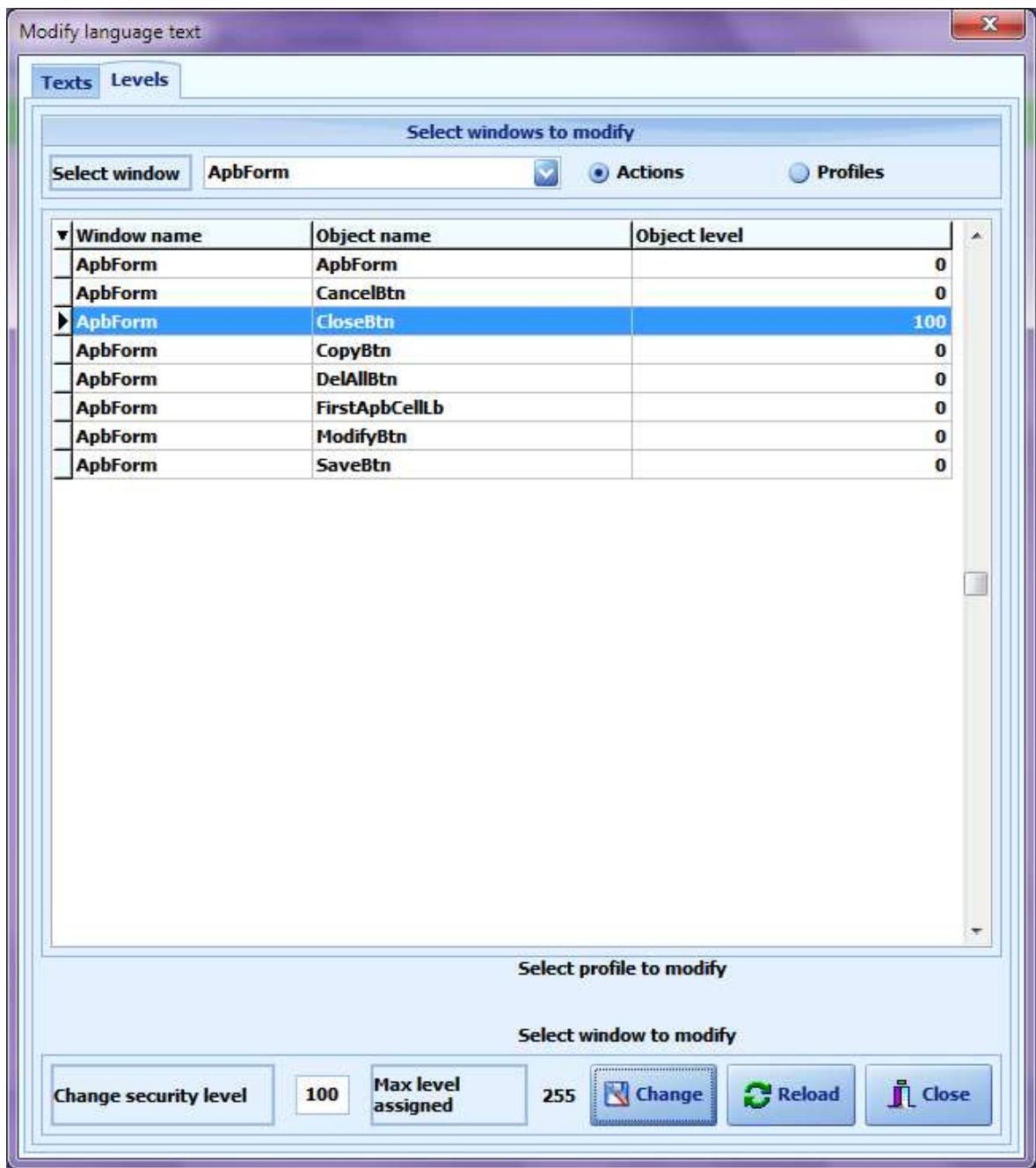
#### 4.5.7.6 Edit Lang

Clicking on “Edit Lang” the following window appears:



In “Texts” an operator can modify the labels that are visible in the program windows.

Select an “Object Text”, write a new text and click on “Change”.



In “Levels” the current operator can assign to a particular window a level value.

Click on “Actions”, select window in the menu and select an Object Name.

Change the security level (the minimum value is “0”, the maximum value is represented by the level value of the current operator) and click on “Change”.

For example, if the operator with level 255 assigns to a window a level value=100, an operator with level lower than 100 will not be able to open this window.

A level can be assigned also to a profile: select “profiles” and change the security level.

#### **4.5.7.7 Language**

In the toolbar, user can change the language of the software: “English” or “Italiano”.

#### **4.5.7.8 View Term State**

After enabling “View Term State” in the main window the state of the terminals is shown, through red and green colours.

#### **4.5.7.9 About**

To know the software revision open “About”.